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APPENDIX IV.

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2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

648 treaty and the force of circumstances the Sultan was already bound to follow the protecting Power. It ended up by saying that if there were serious disagreement between the Sultan and the adviser it would be open to the Sultan to appeal to the Governor of Aden and if necessary to the Secretary of State.

This new departure of giving an adviser to a ruler in Arabia was not really a great innovation. Lawrence describes the policy agreed on for Arabia after the last war as putting a "ring-wall around Arabia, a country which must be reserved as an area of Arabian individualism. So long as our fleet keeps its coasts, Arabia should be at leisure to fight out its own complex and fatal destiny."[1] The old treaty of protection represented just such a policy as Lawrence described. There was at that time, of course, no question of providing advisers in Arabia itself, but in *A Report on the Reconstruction of Arabia*, also by Lawrence, he wrote that any advisers chosen by Feisal "will be part of the Arab Government and will draw their executive authority from it and not from their own Government."[2]

In my case there was some discussion as to who should pay for the adviser, but as a gesture to a country which had at that time no money the British Government decided to pay. But I think it will be clear from the treaty and the Note accompanying it that it was intended that the adviser should work things out with the local government himself and that he should not be a mouthpiece to convey instructions from His Majesty's Government to the local ruler as to what was to be done. So that what was done is in harmony with what Lawrence wrote and that has been the way in which I have tried to work.

There is one other instrument to which I must refer and that is the Protectorate Order-in-Council of 1937. It was thought by some at the time that this Order-in-Council amounted to an annexation of the Protectorate, but the then Prime Minister in an answer in the House of Commons on June 1, 1938, denying that the Order-in-Council provided for an annexation of territory, said that when Aden became a colony, jurisdiction in the adjacent areas, hitherto exercised under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order-in-Council, had to be provided by a new Order-in-Council and that this was a normal administrative change. It did not therefore portend our administering the Protectorate or destroying the autonomy and responsibility of the chiefs.

Comparison of State Government in Hadhramaut in 1934-6 and 1944

647 In 1934 the Sultan's staff in Mukalla consisted of a Wazir, a treasurer, a commander of the forces, a doctor, and a few school-masters. In 1944 there was a State Council of senior officials and nominated unofficials, and the administration was carried on in twenty organized departments under

113 [1] Robert Graves, *Lawrence and the Arabs* (London, Cape, 1927), p. 396, also *T. E. Lawrence by his friends* edited by A. W. Lawrence (London, Cape, 1937), p. 198.

[2] David Garnett (ed.), *The Letters of T. E. Lawrence of Arabia* (London, Cape, 1938), p. 288.

?: Sturler-Raemaekers T-3 (1950-51) 1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

TOWNS AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE HADHRAMAUT

By MRS. M. de STURLER-RAEMAEKERS

Report of a lecture illustrated by a film delivered to the Society on Thursday, May 21, 1953, Mr. W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E., in the chair.

The Chairman: As you can well imagine, it is a great pleasure to me to take the chair this afternoon for Mrs. Sturler-Raemaekers, because I have spent ten years in the country which she is about to describe. Unfortunately, ever since I left it in 1944 time has done nothing but take me somewhere else in the world. I have just returned from a tour of the United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. Most of my time seems to be taken up in Africa and it is difficult to get an opportunity of looking again at the Hadhramaut. Hence it is a great pleasure to be able to see Mrs. Sturler-Raemaekers' slides and to hear her account this afternoon.

I expect that in some respects at least the architecture of the Hadhramaut is familiar to many of you through Freya Stark's books, perhaps particularly the illustrations in her book *Seen in the Hadhramaut*; also Mr. Osbert Lankaster, an architect who many may know better as a cartoonist, wrote an article on the architecture of the Hadhramaut some years ago which appeared, I believe, in the *Architectural Journal*.

There is a very long tradition of architecture in the Hadhramaut. One wonders how long this wonderful working in mud has gone on. In ancient days the ancient Hadhraumauti used to go in for monumental stone masonry on a large scale. I remember seeing huge stones lying on the old Hadhramauti ruins and being told by the local people that the stones had been transported to the early buildings by the Adites, who were formerly giants. Hadhraumaut is a country which has always recognized the Book of Genesis, that there were giants in the land in those days.

Mrs. Sturler-Raemaekers was born in Holland and came to England as a child, first, during the first World War. Here she was educated, so we can at least claim part of her. Then she went to France and later came back to England to study architecture for three years at the Architectural Association. She took her degree in Brussels and practised there. Then she travelled a good deal in Europe. She returned to England again at the outbreak of the recent World War and has been here ever since except for her travelling. In 1948 Mrs. Sturler-Raemaekers thought she would go further afield and, fortunately for us and for Arabia, she chose to go there, but before doing so she took the precaution of studying Arabic for two years at London University.

Mrs. Sturler-Raemaekers spent ten months in the Hadhramaut in 1950-51 and was there again in 1952 for five months. She has told me, very modestly, that that is a very inadequate time in which to study the Hadhramaut, but I think we shall discover that she found out a great deal of much interest while she was there.

MY experience of the Middle East is, as you have heard, somewhat brief, being only three years. I therefore feel a little embarrassed when speaking before a gathering in which there may be many who have probably travelled there for much longer periods. I trust they will show some indulgence towards anything I may say which may not be either new or just as they saw it; I have at least specialized knowledge in one subject which took me there, and that is architecture. I went to study the buildings of Hadhramaut and make measured drawings of them. I do not intend to give a technical discourse on exactly how the buildings are constructed or how the bricks are made, because I do not think that this is

8: Pike N-4 (no date) 1940 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

132 [484] mount steadily, until travel at midday becomes unpleasant and is not even practiced by the thoroughly accustomed Bedouins. At the peak of summer, travel is reduced to a minimum, and that undertaken only at night, probably more out of consideration for the Bedouin's valued beast of burden than for himself. A period of extreme heat lasting about forty days, known as the "arbainia" (*arba*, Arabic for "four"), usually begins about May 4, and there is another period of eight days later in the year.

The atmosphere, especially on the Jol, is exceptionally clear, save when an occasional dust storm darkens the sky. The dust storms affect large areas, for the wind-borne material is fine and easily distributed; but they do not extend to high altitudes. Fliers over the Jol report that at a few thousand feet above ground level the air normally remains clear. When moisture-laden winds are blowing landward from the Gulf of Aden, cloud banks cover the narrow coastal zone between the sea and the precipitous margin of the interior plateau.

Few or no instrumental data are at hand regarding rainfall in this part of Arabia. Heald, who reported on the agriculture of the Hadhramaut in 1921, says:

> The rain-fall along the coast is practically nil, some years they have one or two inches, but useless for agriculture, the floods being from the interior rain a long distance from Mukalla; when we were in the district from December to April, we had two or three showers, but every time too small for the rain gauge to measure.[1]

The Plateau and Its Borders

133 In the Hadhramaut the narrow, sandy coast is bordered by a belt of mountains 30 miles wide. At the western edge of the Hadhramaut, about 100 miles east of Aden, rugged coast ranges rise to 7000 or 8000 feet. They are succeeded on the east by slightly lower table-topped and scarp-bounded mountains, whose height gradually decreases to about 2000 feet at Ras Fartak.

Between these mountains and the interior desert of Rub' al Khali, the southern border of which runs parallel to the coast at a distance of 200 miles, stretches a highly dissected and terraced tableland, sloping very gently to the north and east. Dissection is greatest in the Hadhramaut, Maseila, and Hafif drainage basins; the fringe of the interior desert shows considerably less erosion. The eastward slope of the plateau has an average gradient of 1 in 500 (in the 610 kilometers between Hafif and Shabwa the surface rises from sea level to 1200 meters). The over-all northward component of slope is less, perhaps 1 in 1000; it cannot be determined because the altitude of the Rub' al Khali is not known. The gradient is not uniform,

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[1] Quoted by W. H. Ingrams: A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadhramaut. *Colonial No. 123*, London, 1936, p. 8.

however. The floor of the Hadhramaut Valley rises at a slope of 1 in 900 or 1000 from an altitude of 2000 feet at Tarim to about 3000 feet in the latitude of Shabwa and the west end of the tableland.

The observer in the Hadhramaut is impressed by the vast amount of rapid erosion that has taken place and the inadequacy of the rain-

FIG. 1—The Hadhramaut, Aden Protectorate, in its wider strategic relations. Scale 1: 40,000,000.

fall of today to explain it. Not only topographical but also cultural evidence points toward increasing aridity in the Hadhramaut. The numerous visible ruins, not to mention those buried by sand or disintegrated past recognition, are indicative of a greater population than now exists. A large number of the present-day inhabitants emigrate; and, according to Mr. Ingrams, they have been doing so at an increasing rate during the last fifty years.[1] It is suggested that the Hadhramaut area supports about the maximum population under the prevailing conditions of rainfall.

Each of the canyons excavated by the Wadi Hadhramaut and its tributaries in the vast South Arabian plateau suggests to the traveler a miniature Grand Canyon. The walls rise steeply for a full thousand feet throughout the deepest part of the drainage system and remain perpendicular, although decreasing in height, even to the heads of the smallest tributaries. To the observer on the ground the plateau

[1] W. H. Ingrams: Hadhramaut: A Journey to the Seiʾar Country and through the Wadi Masila, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 88, 1936, pp. 524–531; reference on p. 527.

8: Pike N-4 (no date) 1940 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

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Near the coast the wadi gradient is considerably steeper than in the central and upper parts, where the slope is only 1 in 1000. There seems to be no local cause to explain the anomaly.[3] Although there are a few small lava flows in the Maseila Valley near the coast, it is obvious from the steepness of the gradient, the size of the valley both above and below them, and the absence of old lake shores that they have not constituted a local base level. Neither does the river cut through abnormally resistant rocks of any other type, which might conceivably restrict erosion.

Usually a stream and its valley decrease in size from mouth to source, except where superimposed on resistant strata. The Hadhramaut drainage system, however, is broad and well incised near the mouth, narrow and less deeply incised in the middle, and much wider and deeper farther upstream than at the coast. In its middle part the main stream is not appreciably larger than its tributaries, and it is suggested that in this region lay the former headwaters of a westward-trending drainage. It seems impossible that the vast quantity of material removed during the creation of the great valley from Tarim westward could have been transported to the sea without more erosion than is evident in the vicinity of the hypothesized piracy, about midway between Tarim and the mouth.

As a result of what seems to have been a gentle epeirogenic movement in the region west of Tarim, both the valley floor and the adjoining plateau slope gently upward in this direction at a gradient of 1 in 700 or 1 in 1000. A gradual uplift in the west and south, which is, moreover, in the direction of rock exposures from which sediments have been removed, would have assisted piracy in bringing about a reversal of drainage. Such a sequence of events would well account for the alluvial fill in the tributaries of the main wadi. As the water wells do not penetrate the valley fill to bedrock, the thickness and distribution of this alluvial deposit in the Hadhramaut–Maseila drainage system are not revealed, but an observer gains an impression that it measures perhaps several tens or even hundreds of feet.

A more detailed picture of the interrelationships between, and relative importance of, epeirogenic uplift and stream piracy will, it is hoped, be gained when the Hadhramaut has been more thoroughly explored. That piracy was accompanied by underground drainage as well as by downcutting is suggested by the porosity of some of the rock strata. Subsequent alluviation, however, has obliterated the former entrenched parts of the valley and thus deprived the observer of many desirable details of physiographic history.

It must be noted, however, that tributaries to the Wadi Hadhramaut to the west of Tarim and also for a short distance to the east

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[3] G. Caton-Thompson and E. W. Gardner: Climate, Irrigation, and Early Man in the Hadhramaut, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 93, 1939, pp. 18–38.

8: Pike N-4 (no date) 1940 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Himyarites was an important export center for incense and myrrh, has enough rainfall to support a thin growth of vegetation, largely incense trees. From this area and the surrounding country, at one time more abundantly watered, the priceless gum was most extensively collected in the past. It is still gathered today in small amounts, according to demand. The gum, which adheres to the bark, is har-

FIG. 20—Caravan loading. The three men at the right are arguing about the disposition of loads.

vested from varieties of the Burseraceae family, *Boswellia Carterii* and *B. Bhua-Dajiana*, divided by the Arabs into four grades.[4] Its value, which ranges from £80 to £10 a ton, depends on such qualities as color (red, green, and brown), size of the gum particles, and degree of adulteration. Just as the rubber gatherers of the Amazon debased latex with pebbles and gravel, so did the Arabs in the heyday of the incense trade, and to some extent even now, admix varying amounts of fine sand with the gum to increase its weight. Between March and August the trees are tapped by knife incision and a milky juice is extracted, which dries in three to five days.

Besides incense trees, a thin and scattered growth of bunch grass, camel's-thorn, and a cedarlike evergreen abundant in some dry wadies is found in the Hadhramaut. Date-palm groves, which cover many square miles, are mainly dependent on irrigation.

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

In addition to artesian water and the water obtained from wells, other sources of supply are available. One of these is the *siquaya*, a small, rectangular, concrete tank with a capacity of 20 or 25 gallons erected along caravan routes near towns and maintained by them as a public service. Another is the well or cistern excavated at the base

[4] Freya Stark: The Southern Gates of Arabia, [New York], 1936, pp. 10–11.

THE HADHRAMI BEDOUIN LEGION

By A. M. CLARK HUTCHISON

DURING the past year the Jordan Arab Legion has been much in the news. Its activities in Iraq and Syria in the world war, its picturesqueness, and the fact that of all the Arab forces operating in Palestine the Legion was the only one to gain successes, have all helped to focus attention on it. Not so many people, however, have heard of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion, a small local security force in the eastern part of the Aden Protectorate. This force, no more than a miniature army, is modelled on the Arab Legion.

Ten years ago in that area of the Aden Protectorate known as the Hadhramaut conditions were far from peaceful. Although the two leading rulers in the country, the Sultan of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri Sultan in Seiyun, exercised certain control and powers over their lands, nevertheless there existed in adjacent regions and frequently within their own boundaries much raiding, looting, and inter-tribal quarrelling. Trade was at a standstill. Camel convoys were attacked, such roads as existed were often cut, and personal risk to a traveller was serious. All hopes of progress or agricultural development were reduced to nothing.

Britain was already in protectorate treaty relationship with the Sultans, but no political work had been undertaken in the area which was far from Aden. Air communications improved the outlook, and in the winter of 1936-37, as a result of careful planning and much detailed political work on the spot, the tribes great and small agreed to make peace and adjustments, required by all, were made concerning property, blood money, and other rights.*

At this point His Majesty's Government, on the advice of its representatives in the area, decided that a policy of assisted development was desirable, and adviser treaties were welcomed by the Sultans.

From this time on the civil administration was to gain in power and respect. The police and local military formations already in existence were inadequate for use in areas nominally under close state control. Their reorganization was undertaken with Indian N.C.O.s, and for use in the Bedouin areas Mr. W. H. Ingrams proposed the raising of a new force. After studying the organization of the Transjordan Arab Legion, and with the co-operation of Glubb Pasha, who arranged the loan of N.C.O.s, he raised the new force on January 1, 1940, and named it the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion. With the exception of the period from June, 1940, to March, 1942, he remained in control of the force and its development until June, 1944, when it had forts in the more important Bedouin areas and an educational system which included boarding-schools for Bedouin boys and girls.

* Cf. Harold Ingrams, *Arabia and the Isles* (London, John Murray, 1942), pp. 243 ff.

12: Skene G,B-4 (no date) 1917 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

which then emanates acrid smoke with an appalling smell. This is supposed to relieve the patient.

Natives do not know the origin of the *pepo punda*, and are extremely afraid of it. Happily it is not very frequent in Malindi.

NOTE.—The description of the above dances has been compiled by a civil officer of experience who has a thorough knowledge of Swahili. Many of the dances have undoubtedly been brought from Arabia by the Muscat Arabs, others were probably brought in by the Nabahana and the Vumba chiefs who came from Shiraz in Persia about A.D. 1100. The hypnotic seizures described in some of the ceremonies are well known in Africa, particularly among the Akamba people; the phenomena would well repay investigation by a medical psychologist.—C. W. HOBLEY. Mombasa.

NOTES BY A. WERNER.

p. 415, l. 33.—This, or some similar event, followed by faction-fighting, has been celebrated by Muhamadi bin Abubakari Kijumá, of Lamu, in a poem called *Utendi wa Mkonumbi*.

p. 419.—The Kinyago. This (called *unyago* by the Yaos and *chinyao* by the Anyanja) takes place at the initiation of young people in Nyasaland. For particulars, see Rattray, *Some Folklore Stories and Songs in Chinyanja*, pp. 178, 179.

p. 420.—A list of *pepo*, with the appropriate exorcisms, songs, etc., as used in the Mrima region (the mainland opposite Zanzibar) is given in Velten's *Desturi za Waswahili*, pp. 149–167. The Arab *zar*, described for Mecca by Snouck Hurgronje, *Mekka* (The Hague, 1889), vol. ii, pp. 124–128), belongs to the same category.

p. 426.—The Wasanye in the Malindi district all speak Galla, but they say their old language is still spoken by the Waboni in the Witu territory.

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

VON WISSMANN'S MAP OF HADRAMAUT.

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Sources used besides our own route survey:

British Admiralty Chart, Sheets 6[a] and 6[b]; for the coast.

O. H. Little, *The Geography and Geology of Makalla*, Cairo, 1925; a thorough survey of the southern half of the Makalla Sultanate.

Th. and Mrs. Bent, *Southern Arabia*, Londen, 1900, *Map of Hadramut*, surveyed by Imam Sharif Khan Bahadur, opp. p. 70; for the positions of Hadjarēn and Shibām.

Flight-Lieut. A. R. M. Rickards, *Sketch map of Hadhramaut, with corrections from air reconnaissances* in *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. lxxvii., March 1931; for the position of Ghēl Bin Yamīn and verification of the positions of Shibām and Qabr Hūd.

Air-photoes by Col. R. A. Cochrane and Flight-Lieut. A. R. M. Rickards, R. A. F., Aden; for many details along our own route.

L. Hirsch, *Reisen in Süd-Arabien, Mahra-land und Hadramūt*, Leiden, 1897; for his route sketch and description, and especially for the names.

A. von Wrede, *Reise in Hadhramaut, Beled Beny 'Yssā und Beled el Hadschar*, herausgegeben von H. Freiherr von Maltzan, Braunschweig, 1870; for his route description.

Sayyid 'Uthmān b. 'Abdallāh b. 'Aqīl's map of Ḥaḍramaut, in his *Aṭlas 'Arabī*, lithographed Batavia, ca. 1885.

Revised map of Sayyid 'Uthmān and description of this map, published by M. J. de Goeje in *Revue Coloniale Internationale*, Vol. ii., 1886.

L. W. C. van den Berg, *Le Hadhramaut et les colonies arabes dans l'Archipel Indien*, Batavia, 1886; his map and list of distances.

Khariṭat Ḥaḍramaut wa-Sawāḥilihā ilā 'Adan, based upon former maps, Weltevreden, Kolff, 1925.

Sayyid Muhammad Bin 'Aqīl's description of his journey to es-Sedd, Bīr Barhūt and Qabr Hūd, in the weekly *Ḥaḍramaut*, 9th year, Nos. 303 & 304, Surabaya, 1931.

W. Hein, *Südarabische Itinerare*, in *Mitteilungen der K. K. Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien*, Vol. lvii., 1914, p. 32—58; inquiries about routes and distances in Eastern Ḥaḍramaut.

Handbook of Arabia, Vol. i., London, 1920; for tribal names.

p. xv

•113

[For additional references on the Hadhramaut, see category 116, footnotes and throughout the text.]

20: Serjeant U-4 (no date) 1950 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

195 192 576

Cries for assistance have also their own fixed forms. Should anything happen to a man he shouts for help with the phrase Yā Labbaik, yā labbaik [19], known to the classical tongue. Let it also be remarked that labbaik is the normal interjection used when asking a word or phrase to be repeated, equivalent to plaît-il. The reply to such a call by those coming to the assistance of a man in trouble of danger of any sort is Yā marḥīb, yā marḥīb. When in distress the 'Awāmir tribe shout out 'Āmir, yā wulīd 'Āmir, to which the reply is Labbaik, yā labbaik. The 'Abīd in similar circumstances cry 'Īk, 'Īk, and those coming to their help reply with zāmils.

It seems that when one gives the tribal cry (ṣarkhah) amongst the tribes of Raidat al-Daiyin, the words Yā Ḥimyarāh are shouted [20].

R. B. SERJEANT.

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[19] For an interesting use of labbaik see C. A. STOREY, *The Fākhir of al-Mufaḍḍal ibn Salama* (Leiden, 1915), p. 224.

[20] Al-Rābiṭat al-'Alawīyah, (Batavia, 1347 H.), I, p. 354.

20: Serjeant U-4 (no date) 1950 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

539
533
621
792

b. Metre : Ramal type, ||—|——∪—|——∪—

شَيْخنَا ٱلمِخضَار يَطفِى ٱلنَّار

« Our Šaiḫ al-Miḥḍār puts out the fire. »

This is a radjaz or zāmil known as radjaz ḫābbah, or « jingle used by a party of men at the trot ». It would be sung after a fire had been extinguished. It should be noted that extinguishing of the fire is attributed to the patron saint of the quarter, and one can with justification see in this the survival of some ancient pagan ceremony.

c. Metre : Basīṭ type,

||—|—∪—|—∪——|—∪—|—∪——

وَٱلشَّيخ وَٱللهْ عُمَرْ يَا سَعد مِن كَان شَيخَهْ

« By the Šaiḫ, by God, 'Umar, O the good fortune of him whose šaiḫ he is. »

This radjaz (jingle) is also used in trotting.

d. Metre : Banī Mighrāh [10],

||——∪|———∪|——∪|———∪

عُمَرْ مِخضَار فِى كُلِّ حِجَّهْ نَهتَرِى بِهْ

وَرَاسَ ٱلخَصم لِى قِدْ عَصَبْنَا بَين جِبيَهْ

« 'Umar al-Miḥḍār, in every matter we shout for assistence to him.

And the head of the foe whom we have made up our mind (to attack) we shall bring [11]. »

[113 224]

[10] I have named this metre Banī Mighrā because it seems to be invariably used in the poems which begin with this phrase. The Banī Mighrāh poem is the traditional hunting song of Ḥaḍramawt; it is discussed at length in my *Prose and Poetry from Ḥaḍramaut*.

[11] اهترى LANDBERG, *Glos. Dct.*, « prononcer le cri de ralliement de la tribu, crialler ». My informant said it meant « to seek assistance from. » For عصب he gave the synonym اراد. One can say عصبنا السيله equivalent to بنينا السيله « We want to go to the Masilah ». In the « oath of denial » *infra*, I think that the first two verbs must have the fundamental sense of « binding and loosing ». بين جبيه is equivalent to بنينا نحيه.

THE QUARTERS OF TARĪM
AND THEIR TANṢŪRAHS

621 Like Šiḥr and Mukallā, the city of Tarīm is divided into a number
361 of quarters. I have already given the names of the quarters in Šiḥr elsewhere[1], and those of Mukallā are marked on H. von Wissmann's map[2] where Hafd el-'Abī should be corrected to
[567] Ḥāfat al-'Abīd, i.e. the quarter of the Slaves. It may be recalled that when W. H. Ingrams arrived in Ḥaḍramawt these slaves were very powerful indeed just as they were amongst the Rwala chiefs[3] of N. Arabia. As in Mecca, the city quarters form an important part of the social structure of the community, and they have their own peculiar organisation upon which I have remarked previously[4].
[174] There seems to be evidence from the inscriptions that cities in South Arabia, sometimes at least, were split up into quarters
[161] before Islam. In Tarīm there are no less than eleven quarters, though, as will be seen, only five of them are really independent, but even this is a large number for a city of approximately 15,000 inhabitants.

621 The five quarters of Tarīm are Ḥārat al-Sūḳ, Ḥārat al-Ḥilaif,
361 Ḥārat al-Saḥīl, Ḥārat al-Nuwaidarah, and Ḥārat al-Ḥāwī. Of these
104 the largest is Ḥārat al-Sūḳ. A saḥīl is a strip of land underneath a mountain, and including the mountain-side up to the base of the perpendicular Djol cliff[5], a word of frequent occurence. The town of Šibām which is not sub-divided into quarters, has a suburb

● 113

1 *Materials for South Arabian History* I, Bull. School of Oriental & African Studies (London, 1950), XIII, II, p. 296.

2 D. Van der Meulen & H. v. Wissmann, *Ḥaḍramaut, Some of its Mysteries Unveiled* (Leiden, 1932).

3 Alois Musil, *The Manners and Customs of the Rwala Bedouins* (New York, 1928), index *Slaves*.

4 *The Cemeteries of Tarim*, Le Muséon, LXII, 1-2, p. 159.

5 For the peculiar cliff formation of Wādi sides, see *Ḥaḍramaut, Some of its Mysteries Unveiled*.

P. 277

16: Gardner A-4 (1937-38) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

tufa surrounds, and almost blocks, the outlet, and forms a small fan below. In one case a narrow channel has been humanly cut in the deposit to lead the water into a cement tank from which periodically a few palms are watered. The surplus water overflows and is lost in the scree. Growing amongst the huge boulders are shrubs and trees, wild figs, *Ficus salicifolia*, and *F. sycamorus* being particularly common. Around the water itself maiden-hair fern and other small plants make a pleasant green garden in the rocky desolation.

At this level there is a limestone platform or shelf some 10–11 m. wide, and on the edge of this occur the outcrops of Pleistocene tufa. In the Wadi Luqrun it is a block 5 m. thick and 3–4 m. high, which is evidently but a remnant of a much more extensive deposit, for traces were detected on the walls of the great limestone overhang. Its present size and isolation are some measure of the time that has elapsed since its formation. A few badly preserved fossil leaves were found here, but also a considerable number of small cavities which, as in Kharga, are the moulds of fruits. Most of these show no structure and are therefore unidentifiable, but Mrs. E. R. Reid, who kindly examined them, found one that was certainly a fruit of a species of *Celtis*.

A climb of 50 m. or so up the scree slope to the top of the Cretaceous limestone leads over bare rock to the upper course of the wadi. In time of spate the waters must cascade in a fall over the lip. At Luqrun traces only of tufa occurred at this upper level, but in a valley east of Hureidha a much larger outcrop was found which yielded many leaves. Here, after half an hour's ride along the wadi floor, the track climbs gradually up the stony scree slope to the top of the Cretaceous limestone. A hundred metres or so from the edge a mass of tufa occurs as a terrace remnant 15–16 m. above the limestone floor. It is 4·6 m. high and rests on limestone breccia. This outcrop was particularly rich in leaves. The commonest types closely resemble figs, but without the fruits this identification cannot be assured. Some however seem identical with the *Ficus sycamorus* leaves found in the Kharga tufas,[1] and another resembles *F. salicifolia*; as both trees are still growing nearby they probably occur as fossils. Some kind of palm is certainly present and one or two other unidentified types. The shells are scarce and not well preserved. *Melania tuberculata*, *Zootecus insularis*, and a *Planorbis* were present. More abundant is the cast of a lava very similar in appearance to that found in Kharga and considered by Dr. Zeuner to be that of a dipterous insect.

The pool at the foot of the cliff was examined. It is called "El Bahr"—the sea[2]—and is a favourite bathing-place, the Badawin climbing the cliff and diving in from a considerable height. Local tradition calls it bottomless, and a weighted tape failed to touch bottom at 19 m. It would seem to be a super pot-hole, ground out through the ages by the swirling stones and water of the seasonal cascade from higher levels. It is in the shade for most of the day, and water remains all the year. The shallows around are covered with soft

[1] Gardner, "The Pleistocene fauna and flora of Kharga Oasis" (*Quart. J. geol. Soc.*, vol. xci, December 1935.)

[2] Van der Meulen and von Wissmann in 'Hadramaut: some of its mysteries unveiled' describe this place. "After energetic scrambling over fields of stone and up slopes of rock we actually arrive at El Bahr, a deep, rocky basin, full of water, with high cavernous walls, from which, after rain, the water must fall in spray into the basin."

16: Gardner A-4 (1937-38) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

rainfall, represented by the gravel terraces. But this sequence might also be due to other causes such, for instance, as the blocking of the Wadi Hadhramaut by the lava-flows, and therefore it was necessary to look for independent evidence. Von Wissmann observed that the plains of the Yemen are floored with a great layer of fine sandy soil, aeolian in origin and very similar to loess.[1] This in a neighbouring country lends support to the climatic origin of the changes. Reinforcement comes also from the occurrence of aeolian silt, already mentioned, in the wadis of the *jol* far removed from the influence of the Wadi Hadhramaut. Further support on other lines was also obtained in the Wadi 'Amd itself, during the examination of small lateral wadis.

Some of these minor lateral wadis and ravines have springs trickling from the base of the big Cretaceous cliff, and it seemed possible that if a period of greater rainfall had, as surmised, occurred in the past, evidence would be registered in the formerly more abundant flow of these springs. In Kharga Oasis few springs still exist on the scarp, but we found there conclusive proof of more abundant water in the Pleistocene. This was demonstrated by the great deposits of travertine or tufa which in places completely mask the underlying rocks. In the Hadhramaut ancient tufa was found near the existing springs, and as terraces in the ravines above them, but developed on a far smaller scale than in Kharga (Plate 9). This may be due partly to the difference in configuration, and partly to the monsoon erosion in the Hadhramaut. Its occurrence does however point to a time of greater rainfall and spring activity. But, though on a smaller scale, the Arabian tufa deposits are strikingly like those of Kharga in their general aspect. In both places they have weathered to a rusty brown-black with a light yellow fracture, and in both places massive and cellular types occur, though nothing resembling the "plateau" tufa of Kharga was found. They all belonged to the "wadi" type.[2]

The deposit in both places contains fossil leaves, amongst which fig leaves are predominant, and shells, though these are unexpectedly much more abundant in Kharga than in the Hadhramaut. Moreover in Arabia the tufas were not, in the areas examined, associated with interbedded silts and gravels, as in Kharga, nor were palaeoliths, as there, *in situ* in them. The dating of the Kharga tufas in archaeological terms is therefore much more definite and susceptible of subdivisions than in Hadhramaut; but the palaeolithic age also of the latter is placed beyond doubt by the occurrence of tufa pebbles in the 10-m. gravel terrace, and in the gravels interbedded with the aeolian silt.

A typical spring and tufa terrace outcrop in Arabia may now be described for the first time.

The modern springs issue in lateral ravines at or near the base of the massive lowest Cretaceous limestone, which is undercut sometimes by as much as 20 or 30 m. A good example was found in a small valley on the west side of the Wadi Luqrun, where two trickles of water come from cracks in the limestone about 1·5 m. above its base. A soft spongy mass of recently formed

[1] C. Rathjens and H. von Wissmann, "Vorislamische Altertümer" (*Südarabien-Reise*, Band 2, 1932, p. 14).

[2] For discussion of these tufas see Caton-Thompson and Gardner, "The prehistoric geography of Kharga Oasis" (*Geogr. J.* 80 (1932) 369–409), and Gardner, "Some problems of the Pleistocene hydrography of Kharga Oasis" (*Geol. Mag.*, vol. lxix, September 1932).

16: Gardner A-4 (1937-38) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM42

114 end to end of the Wadi Hadhramaut, and accounts of their journeys have been given to the Society.[1]

The geological work

133 The geology of the coastal region around Mukalla has been described by Mr. O. H. Little, of the Egyptian Geological Survey, and those interested in the solid geology are referred to his paper.[2] This region is the most diversified both structurally and petrologically. The fundamental granite appears here overlaid by limestones of Cretaceous and Tertiary age, and faults and folds are conspicuous even from the air. The few days at Mukalla were spent in a rapid examination of the more recent geological features.

To the visitor by sea the most striking is the glistening bank of white dune-sand west of the town, probably masking a raised beach. The coast eastwards to Shihr is fringed with the remnants of a low-lying raised beach now being eroded. In the wadi immediately west of Mukalla a raised beach was noted at RL 15 m. about 1·5 km. from the shore. It consisted of semi-angular and partly rounded pebbles of granite and limestone with marine fossils. Four metres higher a second level of cellular sandstone may be either beach or river terrace.[3]

[487] After the Shihr road has passed through the coastal barrier backing Mukalla, it runs for 2 km. over an extensive gravel plain which slopes smoothly and evenly from RL 66 to RL 38 m. It then climbs a prominent ridge at RL 52·5 m., with a typical gravel profile, and descends again to a similar gravel plain. This plain is the most important erosional feature of the district: its age could not be determined exactly, but that it is Pleistocene seems fairly certain from the occurrence of palaeolithic flake implements of chert[4] on a narrow gravel ridge which rises from it near the fork of the Du'an road. This ridge lies 4 m. above the plain, and seems to be the last remnant of a more extensive level that has been destroyed by the lateral erosion of the two neighbouring wadis. These wadis bound the main plain north and south, and good gravel sections were examined in their banks, without however the discovery of flint implements *in situ* in them.

A line of levels was run from the Shihr road S.S.E. across the gravel plain towards the sea. The sketch-map and section, Fig. 1, show the principal results. The big erosional plain falls in this direction from RL 38 to RL 27 m. in 1100 m. It is then cut by the westerly wadi whose floor lies at RL 13 m. On the far side two terraces, one at RL 16 m. and a more extensive one at RL 20 m., are crossed before the gravel plain is regained at RL 22. From there it stretches for 500 m. or so seaward, and ends in a scarp feature at RL 19. It overlooks a marine terrace crowded with recent shells. Upstream these become scarcer and eventually die out, and the levels show that it is

113 [1] "A journey to the Sei'ar country and through the Wadi Maseila" (*Geogr. J.* 88 (1936) 524–51); "The Hadhramaut: present and future" (*Geogr. J.* 92 (1938) 289–312). See also *Journal R. Central Asian Society*, July 1936.

[2] O. H. Little, "The geography and geology of Makalla" (Geological Survey of Egypt, Cairo, 1925).

[3] Near Jibuti, which we visited on the way home via Hodeidah, Jeddah, and Yenbo, raised coral beaches have been recorded at RL 18 and 25 m.

[4] These resemble typologically the flakes called Levalloisian in N.W. Europe.

16: Gardner A-4 (1937-38) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

help to introduce for the first time dating, absolute or relative, into the early history, independently of, or in conjunction with, inscriptions. Interwoven with these purely archaeological questions was Miss Gardner's geological investigation of the Quaternary physiography of the region; more especially inquiry into problems of past climates; and comparisons of Pleistocene conditions in South-west Arabia in lat. 15° N. with those of a typical desert area as studied by her in Kharga Oasis and elsewhere in the Libyan desert 10° farther north.[1] A recent Egyptian expedition under Dr. S. A. Huzayyin had done valuable work on these lines in 1936 in the Yemen, where a series of prehistoric pluvial periods had been traced, besides the possibility of a minor

one in historic times. That expedition paid also a flying visit to the Hadhramaut, but little work was done there.[2]

The general physical features of the country are well known from the excellent map published by von Wissmann in 1932,[3] and from the air reconnaissance of Squadron-Leader Cochrane [4] and the late Flight-Lieut. A. R. M. Rickards, whose map shows well the peculiar drainage system (Plate 1). Very recently a methodical aerial survey of the whole Protectorate has been accomplished, and we are privileged here to publish some of the photographs. Mr. and Mrs. Ingrams still remain the only Europeans who have travelled from

[1] *Geol. Mag.*, vol. lxix, September 1932, "Some problems of the Pleistocene hydrography of Kharga Oasis."

[2] S. A. Huzayyin, "Egyptian University Scientific Expedition to south-west Arabia," *Nature* 140 (1937) 513–4.

[3] Folder to 'Hadramaut: some of its mysteries unveiled,' by D. Van der Meulen and H. von Wissmann. Leiden, 1932.

[4] "An air reconnaissance of the Hadhramaut" (*Geogr. J.* 77 (1931) 209–16).

15: Bunker N-4 (ca. 1950) 1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

000 I wish to record my thanks to Mr. A. O. Thompson of the Department of Mines in Nairobi for his help in identifying the geological specimens, and to Mr. P. R. Stephenson, Director of the Desert Locust Survey, for his many constructive suggestions and permission to use photographs from the D.L.S. collection.

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● 113 For the heights above sea-level: our own observations. In non-visited parts, the map of Imam Sharif Khan Bahadur and the 1 : 1000.000 India map, with some rectifications.

For the south-western corner and the sketch map of the country West of Ḥaḍramaut, besides our own information:

The map illustrating the travels of Munzinger, Miles and Von Maltzan, in H. Freiherr von Maltzan, *Reise nach Südarabien*, Braunschweig, 1873.

Abdullah Mansûr (G. Wyman Bury), *The Land of Uz*, London, 1911; description and map.

Comte de Landberg, *Arabica*, No. IV, Leiden, 1897, No. V, Leiden, 1898; detailed information about the ʿAbd el-Wâḥid Sultanate up to Shabwa, Upper ʿAwâliq, etc.

E. Glaser, sketch map of the country east of the Yemen, in *Eduard Glasers Reise nach Mârib*, herausgegeben von D. H. von Müller und N. Rhodokanakis, Wien 1913, Blatt 3.

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

Chapter 6: Bibliography

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Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year 1946.
Report of Education Department for the year 1946–47.
Annual Report of the Aden Police, 1947.
Annual Veterinary Report for 1946.
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Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Aden for the year 1948–49.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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T: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

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A subsidiary excavation was carried out on the smaller mound of Hagr Bin Humeid, nine miles south of Timna, for the purpose of establishing a pottery sequence.

The objects found were divided between the expedition and the Amir of Beihan, and the latter's share will be exhibited in the Aden Museum on loan in due course.

The expedition returned for a further season's work in December, 1950.

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A brief account of the first season's work has been published by Prof. W. F. Albright under the title of "The Chronology of Ancient South Arabia in the Light of the First Campaign of Excavation in Qataban" in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 119.

Chapter 13: The British Council

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In spite of the fact that the number of United Kingdom appointed staff has been cut from three to one, the work of the British Institute, both men's and women's branches, has continued, and membership has increased to over 400 men and over 200 women. Lectures have been given on a variety of subjects, and the sporting and social activities of the Institute have been developed. Affiliated societies have included the Aden Discussion Group and the Aden Arts Club.

The British Council Library, which contains over 7,000 volumes, has retained its popularity. A scheme for providing boxes of books to readers living outside the range of the main library has been inaugurated. A large number of periodicals have been made available.

Extra-mural activities have been carried on in various parts of the Colony. As it is not easy for those who live outside Crater to attend British Institute functions, lectures have been given, films shown, and discussions held about life in Britain on the premises of local societies and clubs of non-political character. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of staff, it has not been possible to extend this service as much as had been hoped.

With the object of enabling the ordinary citizens of Aden to meet their counterparts in Britain, an electrician, a fisherman, an Assistant Political Officer, a printer, and a telephone engineer visited Britain during 1949 and 1950 on British Council bursaries.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

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The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden:

Official Gazette	English weekly.	
Reuters Bulletin	English daily (Roneo).	
Dikra	Arabic weekly.	
Fatat al Jazirah	„	„
Nahda	„	„
Shabab	„	„

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7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1
Hadhramaut mm2

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(Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1).

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Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 per year (includes legal supplements).

Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.

General Map of the Colony of Aden (Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet). Rs. 5.

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8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1
Hadhramaut MM2.

A 504 647

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

A 502 505

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

A 504

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

A 804

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

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Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden. Cmd. 5222, 1936. Price 2*d.* (by post 3½*d.*)

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